

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

(FOUNDED 1897.)

Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia,  
And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East."

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GROUP OF ARMENIANS, WHOSE TENTS AND BOOTHS ARE UNDER WATER  
AT ALEXANDRETTA.



# FRIENDS OF ARMENIA

And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

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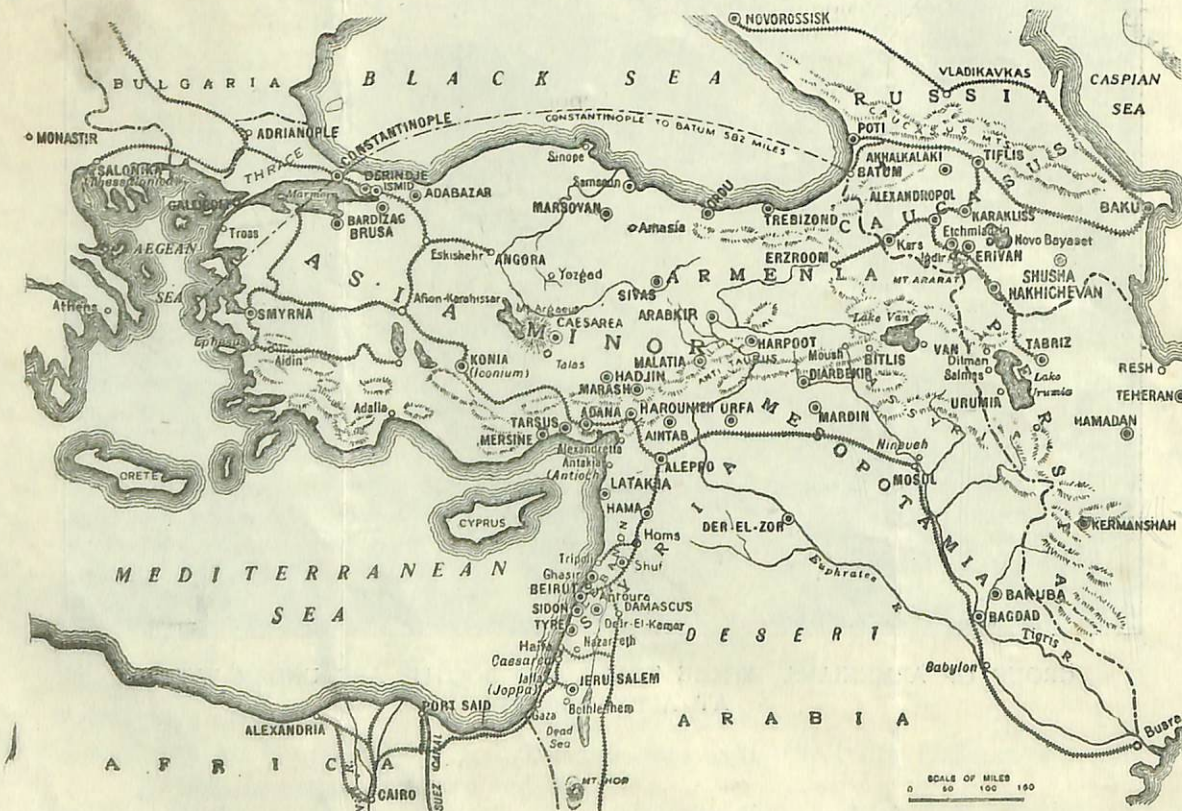
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## Friend of Armenia.

NEW SERIES, No. 83.]

FIRST QUARTER, 1922

[IS. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.]

### A Prayer for Armenia.

Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us by Thy blood and made us unto our God kings and priests. (Rev. v. 9-10.) Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus—Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith. (Heb. x. 19-22.)

ALMIGHTY GOD, who by Thy grace hast not only called us out of darkness into light but hast called us into the Blessed Service of Intercession, we come to Thee with one accord on behalf of the people of Armenia. We pray that Thou Thyself wilt undertake their cause, and with great might succour them. We remember the many thousands who, rather than deny Thy Name, have suffered torture and death, and we give Thee thanks for all who have by Thy grace endured and are now in Thy presence, and we ask Thee for those who remain in the fiery trial of their prolonged agony, to stand by them and strengthen them and grant them a clearer vision of Thee and deliverance from their sufferings. Send them what they need for their material wants—protect the fatherless and widows—remember all the countless thousands of orphans without home or shelter.

Bless the children in our orphanages whom Thou hast committed to our care and those who are giving their lives to help and save them. We thank Thee for all Thy servants labouring for Thee, who have been true to Thy name. Strengthen and bless all who, by whatever name they are called, belong to Thy Holy Catholic Church.

Give wisdom to all who are seeking to help the Armenians in any way, whether spiritually, politically or materially, give courage and a spirit of responsibility to our Statesmen, deliver our country and all who are called Christian from blood-guiltiness, through apathy or fear. Bless all who are serving Thee in clerical or other work. May all our service be lifted on to a higher plane of selflessness and sacrifice through the power of the Holy Spirit of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give His life a ransom for many. In whose Name and through whose merits we offer our prayer and praises, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

As for us, let us glorify Him, who was from before the eternity, worshipping the Holy Trinity, One God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and ever.

—From the Armenian Liturgy.

Copies of the above Prayer can be obtained in leaflet form on application to the Secretary. Price—6 copies for 7d. or 12 for 1s

Dear Friends,

In consequence of the evacuation of Cilicia by the French, our Orphanage work so happily commenced at Deortyoll has had to be abandoned. We trust, only temporarily, though whether Miss Davies will be able to recommence the care of orphans at that place cannot yet be decided. The sudden change in the political situation in the Near East has resulted in the breaking up of all Orphanage and Industrial work in Cilicia. Letters from Miss Davies on page 9 will give fuller details of present conditions. All kinds of clothing are required, and will be a tremendous blessing to these Cilician refugees, forced to leave their all, and journey to Alexandretta. Will friends who have suitable clothes or bed coverings of any sort kindly send parcels addressed to me? Such gifts will be warmly welcomed; they always form a very necessary part of relief work.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on November 22nd by kind permission of Mrs. Courtney Moore at 55, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. The Chair was taken by the Lord Radstock, C.B.E., and the report of the year's work was read by the Hon. Mrs. Alister G. Fraser. Interesting addresses were given by Rev. Harold Buxton and Captain G. F. Gracey, D.S.O. A full record of these addresses will be found on pages 3 and 4. The figures given in the Annual Report were from 1st January to 31st October, 1921. Since that date we have received £3,034 5s. 7d., making total receipts for the year £10,504 19s. 1d.

Miss Salmond, who for twenty-four years has been serving the Armenian people, has, with much sorrow of heart, left her work at Marash, as will be seen by her letters on page 12. She is residing at Shemlan, being carefully tended by Miss Frearson. It is hoped that Miss Frearson will accompany her on her journey home to England in the Spring, as Miss Frearson herself is trying to plan for a much needed furlough.

In response to a very urgent request from Miss Frearson for support of orphans, Committee have undertaken to accept the responsibility of maintaining an extra 20 orphans, making a total of 50 at Shemlan.

The kind and sympathetic response to our appeals during the last year have been most encouraging. We ask all friends to accept sincere thanks for their continued support, and we believe that the touching letters from our workers will again prompt our readers to continue to send their generous and urgently needed gifts, on behalf of the vast multitudes of starving children and refugees.

Yours gratefully,  
MARGARET RUSSELL,  
Secretary.



## Friends of Armenia Report, 1921.

The last twelve months, accustomed as we have been to the continual changes of hope and fear, has given us no little anxiety for the welfare of the Armenian race, and the safety of our workers in the field.

The political situation in Armenia and amongst the Allies would have caused us the greatest misgivings and despair, had we not realised that we did not put our trust in Princes or Parliaments. God who has granted us His favour and protection since the inception of the Friends of Armenia in 1897 will not forsake us, and we can thank Him not only for the funds received, but also for the loyalty and devotion of the workers in the field and the staff at home.

Ground has been gained by the establishing of a new orphanage at Deortyoll, encouraged by the generous offer of a native church and parsonage given to Miss Annie Davies and accepted by her on our behalf. Miss Davies is our representative, and in charge of our work in Cilicia, ably assisted by Miss Coomber. To prepare these buildings for occupation by our orphans many alterations had to be made, and men, women and boys were employed in this work, and in this way were enabled to banish the gnawing pains of hunger by the money earned. During these alterations Miss Davies was invited to be Director of the International Hospital at Adana and this position she gladly accepted until Dr. Haas returned to take up his duties.

Our workers are now comfortably settling down to their new orphanage work with deep enthusiasm, and with their children who have been gathered in from all parts of Turkey, and whose support now costs us five times as much as it did when we first began. But the evacuation of Cilicia by the French awakens new fears in our hearts, not only for the orphan children and our workers, but for the 150,000 Armenians whose lives are in imminent peril by massacre, and the destruction of these people by Mustapha Kemal and his rebel hordes from Angora, and so we would not only request your sympathy, but also your prayers for these people, and that Miss Davies and Miss Coomber with their orphan children may be sustained.

Owing to the exigencies of war, communication with Marash has been extremely difficult. Miss Salmond has faithfully endeavoured to carry on her labours among the orphans there, though suffering severely from injuries sustained through an accident, and after twenty-four years self-sacrificing and self-effacing work at Marash is now with Miss Frearson at Shemlan, near Beirut, waiting an opportunity to return to England. The Armenian people at Marash will miss the devoted loving service which Miss Salmond has rendered them for so long. In a recent letter received from her she writes:—"I grieve for those I have left; it was a terrible wrench. The Lord Himself comfort and help them."

Through the kindness of the British Syrian Mission, Miss Frearson and her large "family" are enjoying the quiet and peaceful surroundings of Shemlan, some eight miles from Beirut, after her most trying experience of last year of fleeing in the night with nine

hundred orphan children and 3,000 poor Armenian refugees. They were escorted part of the way by French troops, Cavalry scouting on both sides of these fugitives, supported by cannon and the necessities of war. In the early morning they had camped for breakfast when the enemy appeared who, however, after they were heavily bombarded by our cannon disappeared. Three days march in fear and trembling brought them to the town of Killis, pushing on to Aleppo. At one of the Arab villages they had to keep one of their European escort in conversation with the chief while Miss Frearson fled in a motor-car accompanied by rifle and revolver shots to make her arrangements more secure, and so the story runs, buffeted and insulted by the Turks, the people whom she loved maltreated, every blow falling upon them wounding her most deeply. But faith and resourcefulness brought her children to safety. This shows the stamp of our workers in the field, whose courage and devotion have enabled them to accomplish wonders.

Constantinople at the present time is flooded with refugees from Asia Minor. Miss Burgess, loyal to the principles characteristic of her personality, is giving herself whole-heartedly to the work of relieving some of the suffering ones. Her Industrial work, which gives employment—and consequent relief—to hundreds of women and girls, she continues, with a zealous love and affection. She pleads for orders for the beautiful needlework made in her Mission House.

We are most grateful to the "Save the Children" Fund for their grant of £2,600 (£1,040 received Dec., 1920), to supply a meal a day for 500 hungry children for one year. This has been a labour of love to our workers in the field.

A gift of £150 for special work among blind orphans at Adana was received early in the year, which we gladly forwarded.

Since January 1st we have received £7,470 13s. 6d. The centres to which we have this year sent financial aid are:

ADANA. For Relief work, support of orphans, purchase of blankets, and gift for blind orphans.

DEORTYOLL. Support of orphans, orphanage equipment and Relief work.

SHEMLAN. Support of orphans, purchase of blankets and dresses.

MARASH. Support of orphans.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Relief work, special orphan and dresses, purchase of embroideries.

ALEPPO. Support of orphans.

BETHLEHEM. Support of orphans.

As well as MISSION HELPERS' Salaries and Outfit.

The Committee has been greatly strengthened by the addition of very valuable members—Mrs. MacLeod, Miss Grapes and Mr. Graves. And lastly, by appointing Captain George F. Gracey, D.S.O. as Organising Secretary, whose work in Armenia is known to all the readers of our magazine "The Friend of Armenia." In these days it is extremely difficult to arouse interest, and we who have supped on horrors and crime since 1914 are apt to take the suffering and spoliation of an oppressed people far too easily, and so we would beg our friends to do what they can to help us.

The Committee wish to express their deep indebtedness to Miss Matthison, who came forward at a moment's notice to take Miss Russell's place during

her breakdown of health, and who so ably filled the office of secretary for three months.

In conjunction with the Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's) Fund the Friends of Armenia are now making a Joint Appeal to the British public for the support of orphans and refugee work, and for the awakening of their interest in the cause of this long-suffering race. We hope in this way not only to receive financial assistance, but that the public will assume their responsibilities in bringing pressure to bear upon those in authority when the time comes for a settlement of this most perplexing question, and that justice shall be done to this people whose faith and courage in martyrdom is one of the bright pages in Christian history.

We record with deep sorrow the loss sustained by our Society in the "calling home" of our beloved Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Hickson. Her sympathetic activities for 25 years were the means of succouring many sorrowing Armenians.

We thank our generous and faithful supporters for their ready help and sympathy, without which we could do nothing. Gladly would we withdraw our appeals were a lasting peace for the Armenian people assured. But alas, present circumstances call for increased contributions. Men and women of sturdy Christian character will sometime be needed as leaders of the race, when the Armenian question is settled, and in the Orphanages where we train children, in the true principles of Christianity, we are confident that some of these leaders will be found in the future.

## Annual Meeting, November 22nd, 1921.

HELD AT MRS. COURTNEY MOORE'S HOUSE,  
55, ENNISMORE GARDENS, S.W.1.

The following is a synopsis of addresses  
given by the Rev. Harold Buxton and  
Captain G. F. Gracey, D.S.O.

REV. HAROLD BUXTON.

It is with very great pleasure that I am here this afternoon. I am very glad it was possible to postpone starting with my friend for Constantinople, so that enables me to be here, and take part in the Annual Meeting of the "Friends of Armenia."

It seems to me there are three reasons why we all ought to support Armenia.

*Self-interest.* The first (and the most base) of these reasons is self-interest. The British public know that there should be a settlement in the Near East, that there should be peace, and most especially in Asia Minor and the regions around Armenia. So long as this unrest is to continue, so long will that country be unable to produce the goods and the wealth in it for the rest of the world. That country is extremely rich in minerals and all sorts of products, cottons, wheat, etc., and for the last seven or eight years it has produced literally nothing for the good of the world. It of course should be producing cotton, wheat and minerals, and many kinds of grain, and we are the losers thereby.

*Assistance to the Allies.* The second motive is because the Armenian people rendered very great services to the Allied cause in the Great War. The Armenian people for their loyalty to the Allies have lost probably 800,000 of their population. It is a well known fact that the Armenian people had 200,000 regular soldiers in the field, the greater number in the Russian Army, and a very large number with the British forces in Palestine and the French forces in Syria. And these forces have not been recognised enough by the general public; they have been recognised by General Allenby, but this is not enough.

*Christian Duty.* The third reason is the highest one. It is plainly a Christian duty of humanity to help his brother in dire distress, and no matter what they are, whether they are Mohammedans or whatever they might be, it is plainly our Christian duty to help the people who are suffering as the Armenians, but I am afraid if I want to press this point I should be filling up my time too much.

*League of Nations.* I was asked to speak about what the League of Nations was able to do at Geneva; I am going to limit myself to that. In the first place I may say that Mr. John Harris, Mr. Herbert Ward and myself were sent from the Joint Council of the "Friends of Armenia" in this country. There is a Joint Council representing various Committees in London, and that Joint Council sent three of us to Geneva in the early part of September. We went there, and the first days were not very encouraging; we were told that the Armenian question was not to be raised at all; it would be left to the decision of the Assembly. However, one of our British delegates, Professor Gilbert Murray, promised to present a resolution. He raised it on a report of the last year's work of the League on the 3rd or 4th day of the Assembly. The subject was raised for a few moments, and we heard the debates upon the question. We were very anxious all that time as to how the subject would go through, as certain delegates were anxious to shelve it.

All went well, and the resolution was ultimately proposed by Lord Robert Cecil. The Resolution was not all that we might have hoped, but in so far as it goes, I think we may be very thankful for it. "The Assembly of the League of Nations urges upon the Conference to press upon the September Conference of the Allies for the safety in the future of Armenia, and in particular to provide the Armenians with a National Home entirely independent of Turkish rule."

Then we may say that in so far as the League of Nations can, it will press for that National Home, for a settlement in the Near East, and for a peace Treaty with Turkey. I have heard it said of the League of Nations that it has not done its part. I defend the League of Nations; it has done all that it has the power to do, but the League of Nations has no direct political power.

There were present this year statesmen from Paris and London. I will tell you part of the work the League was able to do. The question of the children and women who were carried away by the Turk during the war and kept in Turkish Harems. That question was raised in the Assembly by one of the women delegates, Madame Gaulis. She was speaking on various questions on the subject of child welfare, and



she pressed the point that a great many thousands of these children were detained in Turkish homes. The League of Nations Assembly were much concerned, and appointed a commission to enquire into the matter and see if anything further could be done. That Commission has been appointed and reported to the League at Geneva this September. I have a copy of the report in my hands; the report more than confirms the facts, and after a very careful survey estimates the total number of Armenian orphans and women that have been reclaimed at 90,819. These have been reclaimed, some chiefly through the work of the British, Italians and Americans. The approximate number of Armenian orphans still remaining in Turkish institutions and home is 73,350.

The work of reclaiming these children is exceedingly difficult for this reason. All these children are living under conditions of great fear and ignorance, and they are given Turkish names and brought up as Moslems. It is as much as their lives are worth to confess that they are of any other nationality. These children are brought before a board and interrogated as to their origin, but they will still profess that they are Turks and not Christians. A child is brought to the British High Commissioner in Constantinople, and the case is tried. The Turkish guardians come and state their claim, and the Armenian or Greek claimants also present their case. It is all done legally and formerly, and it is in that way these children are being rescued day by day. A considerable number of children have been brought forward and tried.

The League of Nations debated this question, and has taken very important steps; that is, they have decided to take over this work as a piece of work under its own direct control, and the League has appointed a Commission to deal with this matter of rescuing these boys and girls (and I hope when I go to Constantinople next week to see the opening of this new Commission). But it means paying for British police or other police, and it also means maintaining a home for the children after they are rescued. The home is called "Neutral House." Of these children 98 out of every 100 tried are proved to be Christian, and after that they are placed in the National Home until they can be sent to the Friends of Armenia, Lord Mayor's Fund, or any other orphanage.

The League of Nations discussed the news in regard to the question of the famine in Russian Armenia. In the early days of September we heard that great speech by Dr. Nansen of the famine in Russia, and it occurred to us that he had not mentioned the famine in Armenia. Some of us called on him and laid before him the facts which we had in our possession. It was solely due to the fact that he had not received sufficient information that he had not pressed these points in his speech.

After some discussion he said, "I am perfectly willing to include both Georgia and Armenia in any schemes which are devised for Armenian Relief. I regard Armenia and Georgia as part of Russia, for they are provinces of the old Russian Armenia." We have obtained from Dr. Nansen a definite pledge that when the time comes to discuss any proposals that both Georgia and Armenia shall have a full share in any of the resolutions. That was a very generous promise on his part, and in a later speech in the

Assembly not only Dr. Nansen, but Mr. Fisher and Lord Robert Cecil each emphasised the importance of relieving the famine in Transcaucasia.

I think my time is fully up now, but I would like to mention in closing that there is a very interesting book published to-day. "The Life of the late Mr. George Hodgkin" (son of the late Dr. Hodgkin), who was out in the East in 1916, 1917 and 1918, and died in Baghdad during the time of his work for the Armenians there. The above book is written by his sister, Miss Violet Hodgkin, who is well known to the Society of Friends. I thought you might like to know that this book is published, and can be obtained from the Friends' Bookshop, Bishopsgate.

CAPTAIN G. F. GRACEY, D.S.O.

I hope you will bear with me as I speak to you of some of my experiences in Armenia.

The Armenians have no chance to develop in Turkey, as races subjected to Turkish Rule have developed as instanced in the following. The Arabs, in the early days gave much to civilisation, but have deteriorated under the Turkish Regime, the Jews and the Syrians deteriorated, and the Turks were more brutalised under the Turkish Regime. As a result of the Great War the Jews have been freed, the Arabs have been freed, and we hope also the Kurds will be freed from the oppressor. Then tell me why should the Armenian people go back under the cruelty and barbarity of the Turk? . . .

One of the reasons for the Armenian persecution is that the Armenians are Westerners. They stand for educational culture, and are the interpreters of the West in the East. In my work at Urfa, the children often said to me, "I want to be a man"; "I want to be a woman. If I do not learn to read and write, and get an education, I am only an animal, but I want to learn a foreign language, and so have the strength of two women instead of one."

There were 875 Armenian schools, 82,000 pupils in Turkey supported by Armenians. The Armenian subjects in Turkey must pay part of the support of them. 150 Turkish schools with 17,000 pupils supported by the Government. But there is no Government support for Armenian schools. I started an Industrial School at Urfa which was destroyed during the war. You will remember the terrible massacres, just at that period, at Adana.

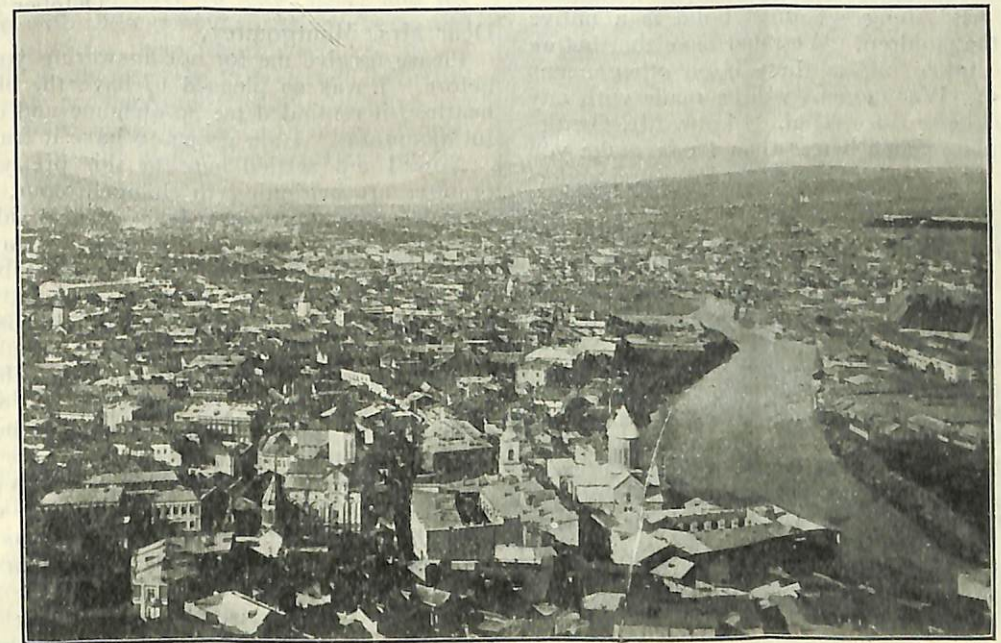
I went to the town of Antioch. Turks as you know are very clever in getting information through. I was out on the highway when I heard a Turk stating the story had been grossly exaggerated. I got to the town of Antioch, and what a sight! Some of the streets were carpeted in red, the blood of these innocents was dried up by the intense heat of the sun. I am not here to magnify the situation. For days and weeks we were riding about on horseback bringing back women and children out of Turkish houses, and bringing them back into their homes at Kessab.

I went in 1915 to Tiflis. A large number of refugees were there. There you found men and women of the highest culture. The majority of the better class and who were just men and women like you and I—highly cultured, speaking four or five languages. (With a literature that is most profound, and their books well worth reading. Quite equal to the Greek.) Here we

found thousands were hustled into little hovels which were abominable, but they were clean.

Etchmiadzin is the seat of the Catholicos, and is the load-stone of the Armenian people. The Church is built on an extensive plain. Here the Catholicos with his Bishops were attending and assisting the 250,000 refugees who had fled from Turkey into Russia to the seat of their mother Church for safety. There was not sufficient water for them to drink, hundreds of them began to die daily. Day after day, the Catholicos was found in prayer for the safety of his people, and his heart was bleeding for the people who were dying daily outside his door.

At Van I met the Rev. H. Buxton and Mr. Safrastian later, on the retreat. We tried to supply the people with cattle for the march, and old women and men, young men and maidens, were kissing my boots, and saying, "Do something to save us." "Oh save us." We tried to do what we could. The Lord was with us, and we got them back to safety.



TIFLIS.

After three weeks at home I returned to the Caucasus. When the Russian Revolution began these people organised so as to defend their homes. For months they held a 150 mile front. The Turks were afraid to come near. The Military staffs in the Caucasus and Baghdad could testify that their best agents were the Armenians. They have always been grateful for what has been done for them. When we were imprisoned we had in our house 25 guards. The Armenian agents became Bolshevik soldiers, and they became in turn our guard, and tried to rescue me, but I could not go and leave my comrades behind. Grit and determination are the characteristics of the Armenians.

Dr. Zaveroff was a gentleman of the highest culture, a man of courage, and when released from a Bolshevik prison brought me food in prison. Dr. Zaveroff was called home, and died of Typhus in Moscow. We were sent out to the new Armenian Republic in Erivan in 1919. Armenia was then a Republic of hospitals

and orphanages. In 18 months Erivan improved more in that period than it had done under any other regime. A University was opened in Alexandropol, and the Town Hall made use of for their Parliament. In October of last year when a combined attack was made upon their territory, they could not resist the enemy as Malaria and Typhus and lack of food shewed quite clearly that they were not physically capable of resisting.

The Bolsheviks forced their troops through Dilijan, and with the Turks pressing hard at Kars, the country was over-run by the enemy. At Aintab there was an Armenian who had a vineyard, and supported his family by its fruit for 12 years. He had to become a Mohammedan to save his life and his daughter's. When the British came up through Palestine and entered into Aintab, that man was one of the first to run to the British flag. He said he had asked God to forgive him, and he was sure the British would do so.

If the French evacuate Cilicia what will be the result?

These people will be destroyed, and there will be very anxious times for all of us. We should all use our influence to get protection for these people, and all we can bring to pressure to bear on this question.

These little children for whose support we plead have no little cots or good-night kisses, but you can and you will help them. It is your privilege to use any power you have to bring light and help and comfort, joy and strength into the hearts of these little ones.

The Lord Radstock in closing the meeting said:—"I am deeply thankful for the two addresses, both practical ones, and hope this meeting will help forward the splendid cause. Our deep thank are due to Rev. H. Buxton, Capt. Gracey, and the Hon. Mrs. Fraser, and very grateful thanks to Mrs. Courtney Moore for kindly arranging for the meeting to be held here."

Prof. Hagopian proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Lord Radstock. Lord Radstock thanked Prof. Hagopian for his kind words, and the Rev. H. Buxton pronounced the blessing.



## Deortyoll Orphanage News.

Extracts from Miss Davies' letters written *before* the evacuation.

Deortyoll, September 29th, 1921.

"The workers are busy with the two buildings; one will be ready to put the children in about the end of October. This building is the former native church; it is a mud brick building, and we have been employing the refugees to put another storey on it. This is where the children will sleep, the lower room is where they will eat and have some of their classes. The other building was just a four-roomed house; we are having a storey put on it and adding two rooms up and down, so that will give us enough room to begin with. The work has been a blessing to the people. Just as I write 50 men, women and boys are working, and this means bread for them. Is it not splendid to be helping so many by giving work to make a place for our children? The next thing we must build is a native bake-house for the children. We must have that before the children are taken on, as there is no other means of getting bread. Washhouses will be made with any money which will be sent for relief. I know Mr. Gentle-Cackett will explain much better than I can make you understand, as he has been here so recently and understands the whole situation.

I wish you could see us now. Miss Coomber and I are living in a tiny native room divided into two parts. She has one part and I the other. My part is where we eat, receive our native friends, and I sleep. Miss Coomber sleeps in the other, and we keep many of our stores on her side.

When passing Mersine on my way back, I found the bale of linen had arrived safely, but we have no place to put it until the buildings are finished, so I have asked Mr. Wilson to kindly keep it until I send for it; in the meantime we are writing the names of those we shall give work to. We need your prayers most earnestly in these days, when we are beginning our new work in a new place—pray that we may be all that we should be to these people who are looking to us in their need, not only for their bodies, but may we be able to lift them up spiritually. Then pray that we may have patience to go through this winter. We shall have the children in unfinished buildings, and it will be months before we can get things into anything like order, and I fear we and the children will suffer from cold when the heavy rains begin, as we have no way of heating the buildings yet, and we do not have proper windows; but one always falls back on the thought that our Heavenly Father knoweth what things we have need of, and the work is His.

Many thanks for letter just received, saying £200 for orphans and S. C. Fund monthly money had been sent to Dr. Peet; will be drawing it very soon."

Euzerli, Deortyoll, Alexandretta, Cilicia.  
October 18th, 1921.

"Many thanks for your kind letter which has just reached me safely. I am so glad that you sent a letter of thanks to Dr. Chambers; he really has been so kind and helpful, always so ready to do anything he can to

help us in our work; it was entirely through him that we got this place for our children at Deortyoll.

Please thank the Committee for their kind assurance of their support of the Deortyoll work. Now that I am really here and have started, I have no fear for its continuance. It is the Lord's work, and His promises are sufficient; why should we doubt. Thank you very much for the £100 for relief; it is going to mean work for so many this winter. The relief work has been such a blessing to the poor men as well as for so many widows. We are getting on splendidly with our buildings; really I have learnt so much about the putting up of a house. A Marash man has made the tiles for our roofs, and they are a great success. Now he is going to make the pipes for our water-way; he has brought us a sample, and it is fine; so the Lord is providing for our needs in every way, and I do feel so thankful."

Euzerli, Deortyoll, Alexandretta, Cilicia.  
October 20th, 1921.

Dear Mrs. Montgomery,

Please forgive me for not answering your kind letter before. I was so pleased to have the bit of enclosed heather, it reminded me so of home and of our beautiful mountains. I am going to have it framed.

Now I am settled here in this pretty place. The oranges are beginning to change colour, and we shall soon be enjoying them. It is such an ideal place for children; plenty of room for them to play, and plenty of room for us to grow our own vegetables, which of course is going to be a great help to us. How I wish one of the Committee could come and visit us and see what is going on; how glad they would feel to see these little ones cared for and to see what a blessing the relief work has been to so many, as well as to our orphans, for we could not have got our buildings made fit to live in without this help. We have such a lovely view of the sea; for us grown people it is good walking distance, but it is too far for the little ones to walk, so perhaps as a great treat for Christmas I may hire a waggon and take them. What a delight it will be for them! It was a great encouragement this week to hear from Miss Russell, and to know of the Committee's interest and sympathy in the Deortyoll work. You have all been so nice and kind that it makes me long all the more to be a worthy representative. I pray much that I may do everything as the Lord would have me, always seeking His glory and the highest good of these poor people. I also pray that He may guide you at home and give you all the wisdom you need.

I forgot to mention when writing to Mrs. Fraser that her coat frocks have arrived. They are a most useful gift, and are going to mean much to our young girls this winter.

Yours sincerely,  
ANNIE DAVIES."

Information received from Miss Davies *after* the evacuation.

Euzerli, Deortyoll, November 9th, 1921.

"What trouble we are in once again, for word has suddenly come that the French are leaving, and that Cilicia is to be given to the Turks. The poor Armenians are in a terrible state, and are leaving just as fast as

they can get away. All are going to Alexandretta, which has not been given to the Turks, and is the nearest place to go to. But poor people, what are they going to do there? I do not know, for already there are thousands of refugees there. There are no houses there, no work, and they have no money. It is a most despairing and hopeless situation, and my heart bleeds for these poor people, who have looked in vain for help to the Christian nations. And oh, to think of our children. Through all I thank God for being here to help in every way I can. I am sharing our school stores and, as far as they will go, the children's clothes and shoes which I had prepared; and oh, what a blessing the boxes of clothes which you sent are, and Mrs. Fraser's frocks. But think of these poor people having to leave their homes once more. I am just broken hearted. Nowhere has been provided for them to go, and what they are to do I cannot just say. This is one of the greatest crimes that has ever been done to any people. They have been deceived and treacherously dealt with. I will have to leave here, and my thought is to go with these people to Alexandretta and try to organise relief for them for this winter. I will give out the daily meals from the "Save the Children" Fund money, and provide food for our children, so please send the money just as usual to Constantinople. Any clothes that are sent please send to Alexandretta, c/o Mr. Lyttle, Irish Mission."

Girls' School, Adana, November 13th, 1921.

"You of course will know of the tragedy that has come upon us once again, after having the assurances of the occupying Powers that they would stay and that it was safe for us to begin reconstruction work. They have suddenly announced that they are leaving and that the Turks are coming. How can I describe to you the consternation and horror of the Greeks and Armenians? The Greeks because they will be taken prisoners, as their nation is at war, and the poor Armenians because of the same cause as has produced the sufferings of the past. Telegrams were sent to all parts of the world by the poor Patriarch, but as yet no guarantee of safety has come, and so all the people are driven once again to rise up and leave their homes and go—where? The Greeks have their Government, but the Armenians have no Government and nowhere to go, and no money. For the present they are crowding to Alexandretta, it being in Syria; they have gone there to starve, for with what little money they had they had paid their year's rent. No one will buy their bits of furniture, and so they start on their unknown journey. Dr. Chambers came to Euzerli to talk over the situation with me, and sad indeed it is, for our buildings are practically ready for the children; we have been busy choosing and writing the names down. I had taken in the winter supplies and had the children's clothes made, and now, unless immediately some assurance comes, we must leave all. Deortyoll is full of refugees, who have all decided to go to Alexandretta. They are nearly naked and are hungry, so what are they going to do when they get there? I don't regret for one moment, indeed, I thank God, that we have had opportunity of giving work, as it has meant bread every day, and the buildings were put up by the guidance of the Lord, so He has some

purpose in it. Yesterday I came to Adana to see what condition things are in here; and oh, it is heart-breaking beyond description. When I got to Toprak-Kala (a junction not far from Adana) I found a train full of people who had left Adana that morning and were on their way to Alexandretta, all of them just hopeless and in despair. They would not listen to any words of comfort, they could not believe that still the Lord reigned and that He cared; their despair and hopelessness is to me the saddest thing of all. Arriving in Adana, after our depressing train journey, no porters or carriages were to be found.

The destruction is awful; the city is in an indescribable condition; thousands are waiting to get their passports; the station is crowded with people trying to get a seat in the train; everyone's bundles all mixed up together; and oh, the crush; one man died in the rush to get to the train, and what money he had on him was stolen. I found the school empty, just five



THESE ARMENIANS HAVE NO TENT OR COVERING, THEIR BED IS A POOL OF MUD.

girls; all teachers and workers leaving. The same desolation in the city schools, hospital, and church. Tarsus College is practically empty; the missionaries are stunned. What the future is to be we do not know; our work is all disorganised once again. I shall go back to Euzerli to-morrow, and the poor people will start off from there. I will give out the stores as far as they will go and share the clothes, and send what equipment we have to Alexandretta. Think of the poor inhabitants having to leave their oranges on the trees. I mean to go to Alexandretta and, if possible, start relief work for the refugees. Winter is fast coming, and if I had the means to start a soup kitchen what a blessing this would be. I will draw on what money there is left at Constantinople.

The Armenians need friends and help as they have never done before. About the children, I know of no place as yet where to put them. If I can find a shelter in Alexandretta I will collect them there; if not, I will



see if a camp cannot be organised, and I can feed them each day. All our thoughts just now are centred on helping them at this hour. What we are going to do in the future I cannot as yet see. The Lord is so precious these days, and His promises are indeed great rocks on which to lean. It was so wonderful before all this happened, how each day the Lord led me to open my Bible at some special verse giving promises of strength and His presence, until one day I asked the Lord why was it, and now I have the answer. Oh, He is abundantly enough for even these days. Do pray that these people's faith, which is being tried in the fire, may not fail."

November 18th.

"You will have received my last week's letter telling you about conditions here, and Miss Wallis will have shared hers telling of what I saw in Adana. I am now back in Deortyoll; we have hoped and waited thinking that perhaps even at the eleventh hour something might turn up to change the situation, but as yet nothing has happened, and the people are fleeing in masses from Adana, Tarsus and Mersine. They are being scattered in all directions; those who can find money for travelling are going to Cyprus, Palestine, Egypt, but most of the poor and the refugees are in Alexandretta. I am going there to-morrow to see what is the best thing to do and how best to help. You cannot imagine what it means to me to break up the work which was so full of promise; our comfort is that the work and relief has been the means of saving hundreds of widows, and has meant food for children in large numbers; all are grateful for what has been done. Yesterday we gave out to about 700 people dried figs, raisins, crushed wheat, lentils, olives, burghul and other native things, which will keep the poor people, especially the children, alive on their unknown journey for some time. These were from our stores which were ready for our children, the others were bought with the S.C.F. money and given to children. Many women and even men were crying yesterday as they saw us pack up; they were just broken hearted. Through all their faith in God is not shaken; many believe that God in this unknown future will provide for them. One man, Panoss by name, came to pour out his heart yesterday. I tried to comfort him, reminding him that as he is God's child he must not be over anxious. He took out of his pocket a small Testament and read and said, "My Father will not allow me to be tempted above that which I can bear," and yet he has a family of 17, all relatives counted, who are looking to him for food; think of him, and many thousands like him, having to leave their homes and having nowhere to go.

As I wrote before the only thing I see to do now is to take the things I had prepared for our orphanage down to Alexandretta, and leave them there until one sees what the future may bring. I miss Miss Coomber so much; it has been so hard to do all this alone, and yet the Lord had some purpose in it. You will know she went to Nazareth for a vacation, as I knew we were going to have a *winter* (busy), and felt she ought to have a change. All this has happened so suddenly, and we have to get away so quickly that there has not been time to let her know before; now I hope she is safe with Miss Frearson, waiting to see what our next

move will be. After I get to Alexandretta I shall be able to write you as to what can be done there. I hear it is almost impossible to get a house there, and then they are fearfully expensive. If I can and think it the best thing to do I shall start the soup kitchen and general relief, and ask Miss Coomber to join me at once, so that, if possible, we may be able to begin Industrial work there. These are the present plans, but the Lord may have others which He will reveal. I know He is guiding, and have a great sense of His presence and nearness. You will remember the blankets you sent out, most of which I was saving for our children. Oh, what a comfort it has been to give them out; some have been made into long warm coats. I am so thankful we had them and all the clothes you sent. What a blessing they have been, and yet with all this we have only touched the fringe of the need. Thank you all very much in the name of these poor people.

I have been giving many of our beds, as many of the Refugees had none, so I am taking comfort in the fact that though they cannot for the present be used in the orphanage, perhaps the Lord's plan was that we may get them ready for these days."

Deortyoll, November 22nd, 1921.

"Dear Miss Wallis,

... The people here are taking to pieces their wooden houses, and taking the wood and tiles with them to Alexandretta, so as to have a roof over their heads this winter, but the poor refugees from Hassan Beyley, Fundujuk, Geitoon, Marash and many other places, about 5,000 in all, have nothing to take with them; they are begging me to try and get a boat to take them to Cyprus. My heart aches the whole time to see everything broken up once again; the little Euzelli Church which has only just been opened; the children's school all closed again; not only here, but in all Cilicia. Shops all closed, business at a standstill, and the whole attitude of the people hopeless and despairing.

Yours sincerely,

A. DAVIES."

Alexandretta, November 23rd.

"I arrived here last evening; we managed at last to get a train car, and so I came along with it. We were strongly advised not to leave any of our building materials at Euzelli, so I have brought the timber, tiles and nails, and as much as possible of everything. What a work it has been waiting for a waggon; and oh, how packed the train was; many women with no money for their fare were turned out, others with no Vessikas got out before reaching Alexandretta, and had an hour or more to walk in the dark and carry their children, bedding and household goods, and it is raining and cold. How I longed to give them a hot dish of soup. This morning I went round the camps; did ever a nation suffer like this nation; they are just out in the open fields, their things all around them. They are getting sick with the cold and fever. It is touching to see the old sacking and things they are trying to make tents of. Please share this with Miss Russell. I will wait instructions if you want me to stay here and relieve the lot of these people. Tell me how many you want me to help. I know you will

make their need widely known. I am having photos taken, but no photo will give you any idea of the real situation, it is indescribable.

I, too, am a refugee with no home for the moment.

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE DAVIES."

Alexandretta, December 12th, 1921.

"You will know that we British have been advised to leave Cilicia. I just went up to Adana to see how things were going on, and it is so sad. Miss Webb is there with her orphans, and no teachers or workers, not even a man for the market. The girls school has no scholars or workers; the Armenian orphanage supported by the French, which had in it 1,000 orphans, has now less than 200, the children being afraid to stay. They have all in some way got to Mersine. There are now 12,000 waiting in Mersine; their condition is pitiful, and if no free boats come to take them I fear they may be tempted to return, but I hope not. If that happens it will be one of the biggest crimes that has happened. Here things are really dreadful; we have just had two weeks of heavy rains, and the people are literally lying in pools of water. Oh, the pneumonia and sickness that we are going to have. I am really "shashed" as the people say, for out of all this vast multitude how is it possible to help two or three hundred and leave the rest. I am sure the Friends of Armenia will agree that I am doing right in drawing from the orphanage money and using it in giving out relief for these poor people. A woman has just come in now; she is lying in the mud, and has made a tent with her blankets, so has no covering. Her husband is a good Christian man; I know him very well. This afternoon I am going to the Consulate to see if we cannot demand tents. I am giving 37 families a Mejeedy a week, this is just to help keep them in bread. I have been looking round with the thought of taking some pictures, but pictures cannot give you a real idea of the misery. However, I shall try when the weather is better.

I am doing all I can, and am very thankful I can at least live with the missionaries who have so kindly taken me in. I have just returned from Consulate, who is going straight to the French about tents; we have asked for 500. The difficulty is that if we get the tents there is not a dry spot to choose. Alexandretta is a most unsuitable place for refugees, but where can they go, poor things. I have been trying to give out work to the women, but have had to stop, as while they are living in mud and have no covering they cannot do anything."

Alexandretta, December 14th, 1921.

"Just had your letter about last remittance sent to Constantinople, for which I thank you very much. I really wept when I read of the remittance for the orphanage, for of course you will know by now how we have hurriedly had to leave there. I must just wait for the present before beginning anything definite and see how the situation develops. About 10,000 of the Armenians are here homeless, and in a most piteous condition, that is why I am staying here, as I can do so much for them. I am sure I am right in drawing on the orphanage allowance to help the present need. As

I wrote to Miss Wallis I cannot yet give out linen, etc. to work, as the people are literally lying in mud, and it is impossible to get a building. The children that I had written for our orphanage are here with the refugees from Deortyoll, and I am helping them as best I can, as of course I cannot get a building. The misery is terrible; little huts made of straw and mud are now floating in a pool of water, others have taken the blankets which I have given them and made tents of them, not very waterproof for such rain as we have here.

I am making a tiny hut of wood from which I shall give out soup, and when the weather is better I shall give out work; if you have not already sent the box of clothes you mention, please send it here to Alexandretta."

C/o Rev. W. Lyttle, Irish Mission,

Alexandretta, Syria.

December 22nd, 1921.

"I have just this moment received a letter from Mersine, saying you approved of suggestion for relief work here. I also heard from Constantinople saying £300 had been sent by you, all for which I am so relieved and grateful.

There is a great deal of misery here, and the heavy rains have increased it. Mr. Lyttle and I have been trying hard to get the French to give tents and barracks, but the answer has not yet come; in the meantime I am doing all I can in giving out bedding, clothes and small supplies of money to each family. For the moment it is not possible to organise any Industrial work as the people are living in such miserable conditions. The sickness is great as you can imagine, when you think of so many lying in mud. Alexandretta is a terrible place for refugees, as it is so full of swamps and of course Malaria. Oh, if there was only some place where they could be sent and where they could have a chance to work. I have not yet succeeded in finding a house; do pray that I may soon be able to as I could do so much more than I can under the present arrangements, and I could have Miss Coomber with me. You see I am only a visitor here, and they have no room for another. I feel extremely thankful to them for taking me in, and they are so good in helping me in every way.

Vartan, our old Evangelist, is helping me the whole time. He goes round the camps and gives tickets and writes on them what the bearer has most need of, and these they bring to me. Yesterday we spent the whole day in giving cotton for beds, clothes for sick. We see to the needs of the sick first, then come the children. Oh, it goes to my heart to see their pinched faces, bare feet, and their one thin garment.

I am so glad to have the Quinine you sent. I am sending you some pictures, but they do not really give any idea of the situation as it is; nothing could. What is going to be the future of these Armenians I wonder. Here they are without homes or work or any future. They have been given hopes which once again are dashed to the ground. If I do not succeed in getting a house very soon, I must build a kind of barracks, and from there I will have soup and flour given out each day. I am so glad to be here and to help in some way these people who have been so wronged. There is a crowd outside waiting for clothes so I must hurry.



Please thank all the kind friends who have made this help possible, and pray that wisdom may be given to us as we minister this relief. I hope conditions will soon be such that we may be able to give them work."

Alexandretta, January 3rd, 1922.

"We have been very busy to-day, for last night it just poured the whole night, which means that our poor refugees have had a terrible time lying in the mud, and such thick mud as you know nothing of in England. I went round the camps this morning to see the state of things; poor things, they look so desolate and miserable; and oh, the sickness that is going to follow this lying on the wet ground. I gave out as many boards as possible; we give 5 to each party, which sometimes means several families, and these are put under their mattresses to prevent their being in the wet. Alas, many have not mattresses, but just a blanket that was given them. The desolation and poverty is increasing as, of course, it must as time goes on. I am now putting up a large barracks to be used for the women to do their Aintab work, lace work, and if I can get materials Marash work. This will be possible by next week, and I am hoping to keep 50 women busy. I am now busy giving out cotton for the girls to do lace work in the camp. I fear this will not be saleable as it will not be possible for them to keep it clean under the conditions they live. Still, it is better for them to work; the way they are obliged to live now is very demoralising, and our problems are very great. We will have meals cooked so that our workers can have a hot meal a day, as well as the children. Never was the "Save the Children Fund" money a greater blessing than it is here. If only we could give a meal to 500 children a day how happy we should be. I was pained to see a boy to-day; poor boy, he ought to have been in bed with special care and diet, but he came to me for wood to put under their mattress, as he was lying in the wet, his only relative is an old grandmother. She was too old to come for the wood. But he could hardly walk, so I sent the wood back with a man; he is suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, and has no chance to get better under these conditions, yet his faith in God is great, and we had a little talk about our Heavenly Father and our future home where there will be no refugees. I gave him a warm garment and a tin of milk, and thanked God for the great privilege of ministering to such. There are so many sad cases coming to one every day. A woman brought her child; when I said I had no place to live in and could not take the child she said, "But you must; we have nothing to eat except this grass which we boil." She is one of a vast multitude who are here through no fault of their own. These poor things are here like sheep without a shepherd. Think of it being New Year's week, and these people have no place of worship for their week of prayer. Thank God He is to be found where they call upon Him in all their desolation, and He is not confined to buildings. But the pathos of it has just struck me that they are bereft of even their places of worship.

I will send you a list each month of what is given out, and all the help that is given. This week I tried to give only work, but it was absolutely impossible as

there are sick and old people who cannot work and would starve were it not for our help, so I again gave 100 mejeedies (silver) for this week. We hear that the Turks are now in official occupation of Deortyoll. I wonder what will now become of our orphanage and grounds. Well, the Lord knows all about it, for the work is His, and He will work out His own purpose."

#### RELIEF GIVEN IN DECEMBER BY MISS DAVIES AT ALEXANDRETTA.

Timber to make 20 houses and hospital and timber under mattresses £100  
200 Garments.  
50 pairs Native Shoes.  
250 Blankets.  
250 Coat Frocks. (Worn by men and women.)  
900 Tablets Quinine.  
200 Pieces of Soap.  
Cotton for 30 Beds and Yorghans.  
1 Mejeedy (silver) weekly to 100 different families.  
6 Sacks of Charcoal.  
9 Sacks of Oranges. (From Deortyoll.)  
3 Sacks of Raisins.  
Few tins of Milk.  
Various Medicines.  
Candles and Matches and other odd things left from our stores.  
Children's Clothes and Sheets, etc., prepared for Orphanage.

### Shemlan News.

Miss Freason sends the following *re* her "family," so happily settled at Shemlan.—[Ed.]

October 12th, 1921.

"Miss Salmond told me I might add a few lines to her letter, so am glad to. It was a great joy when we got the wire saying she was coming to me, and although Dr. Piper met her at Ryak with the Reo, so that the latter part of the long journey might be made as comfortable as possible—he took a stretcher with mattress—it has taken a lot out of her, and for many days she had quite a high temperature and dysentery, but we are thankful she is getting over that, but her leg makes her very helpless. The knee is stiff, and she cannot do more than drag her foot along, of her good leg, so that she cannot move without a lot of help. It is just another of God's great goodnesses that we have Miss Parkinson sleeping here; she wanted more language study, but their Mission could not bear the cost, so after prayer for guidance I asked her to live with us. There is not room for us to live in the orphanage, so I have a house not far away, for I cannot be away too much from the children. When I got the wire about Miss Salmond I felt so unworthy of God's goodness in letting me have Miss Parkinson, for she is a good nurse, bright and kind. She has already got Miss Salmond's leg much more pliable than it was, and she gives it such a thorough massaging every night that it is sure to respond to it sooner or later, or, Dr. Ward said, she must be taken down to Beirut for X-rays.

I feel so thankful that it was possible to receive her here, or I do not know what she would have done."

Shemlan, November 10th, 1921.

"Thank you for your welcome letter. Trust you have got the previous one thanking you for the £272 16s. that you sent us. I thank you also very much for your kindness in sending us the clothes that are on the way. When they reach us will write you again. I wish you could see how nice my girls look in their dress coats which you sent.

I hope you have ere this received the children's photos and stories from Mr. Gentle-Cackett. I shall be glad to tell you how the soap uses after a trial. Soap is one of my trials; I like to have everything clean.

I am thinking it might be of interest to you if for a twelve month we let you have a list of the food which the children have. I could send it at the end of the month, so will begin with this. They have three meals a day, and it is in the morning and evening meals that the biggest change can be made according to the Season.

Have I mentioned that Dr. Piper says that our children are the healthiest and happiest looking set of orphans that he has under his care?

One of my big boys leaves us on Saturday for Jerusalem where he is going to have half time Bible teaching and training for Evangelistic work, the other half he will act as chauffeur to a firm here. We have another lad from the same village, Jibbin, who is at present our Baker; he is a very good lad, and he also wants to be an Evangelist; so possibly he may be able to combine the two and get a training.

Our hearts are sad over the surrender to the Turks of Constantinople, and we wonder what will be the outcome. We heard that permission had been given for any wishing to leave Marash, and any going in, but the last news was that the latter were still waiting!

JUNE.

Monday.—Kifta's—made of crushed wheat, ground lentils, with lots of green onions and parsely chopped and put in after the cerials have scalded.

Tuesday.—Bulghur pilafv—boiled cracked wheat, then native butter, boiling hot, poured over.

Wednesday.—Vegetable stew with yagh—native butter—in.

Thursday.—Mugetdera—whole lentils and bulghur, with yagh.

Friday.—Chekelmish majormek hash, ground lentils with rice like a thick soup.

Saturday.—Bones with vegetables, and bulghur to thicken the water.

Sunday.—Meat and vegetable stew with rice to thicken. A loaf or loaf and a half of bread with the cooked food.

JULY.

Monday.—Kifta's, with plenty of tomatoes.

Tuesday.—Rice pilafv.

Wednesday.—Vegetable and tomatoe stew.

Thursday.—Whole lentils with bulghur and yagh.

Friday.—Plain bulghur pilafv with raw onions.

Saturday.—Bones and vegetables—bulghur or semed.

Sunday.—Meat and vegetable stew, thickened with rice.

AUGUST.

Monday.—Bulghur pilafv with raw tomatoes.

Tuesday.—Ground lentils with rice.

Wednesday.—Vegetable stew, with yagh; sometimes potatoes.

Thursday.—Mugetdera with raw tomatoes.

Friday.—Kifta's, made with bulghur, onions or tomatoes.

Saturday.—Vegetable stew, without rice, because vegetables are cheaper.

Sunday.—Meat and vegetable stew, thickened with rice.

No two weeks are alike. We try as many changes as we possibly can, but the above mentioned ingredients are the chief things we can get."

Miss Coomber much regrets being absent from Deortyoll when the crisis arose. She is with Miss Frearson at Shemlan awaiting instructions from Miss Davies for future work, and sends the following news. [Ed.]

Shemlan, November 15th, 1921.

"Yesterday we received letters from Miss Davies, brought by a Pastor who has come from Jehan, near Deortyoll, and she says that the people are all in a panic because the French are evacuating Cilicia, and many are leaving. Dr. Chambers, of Adana, advises her to leave; she is waiting to see what is going to happen. I will enclose her note to me, but I expect she has written you ere this.

I am wondering what arrangements she is making for the children, whether she will bring them out; perhaps we shall hear again soon. I will write you at once.

We hear 1,600 Armenians have left Cilicia; most of them have gone to Cyprus, about 400 have come here to Beirut. The French have given permission for any one to leave, but will not give any assistance. Yesterday a Gregorian Priest and one of the Protestant Armenians from Aintab arrived here. They tell us that some Armenians have been killed since the signing of the treaty between the French and Turks. These two men have come to consult the Consul and leading people in Beirut as to the advisability of sending cables to Washington and Europe to make the condition of the Armenians known to the Allies, in the hope that they will intervene. This evacuation of the French has caused a panic amongst the Armenians. Of course, the richest amongst them will leave Cilicia, but we are thinking of the poor refugees, what can be done for them?

Before I left for my holiday I was visiting with one of the Bible women, finding out the most needy cases. There were many girls about 14 or 15 years old, whom I had written for the Industrial work. As Deortyoll is only 20 minutes walk from Eurzelli; we felt they could quite easily come to and fro to work. I am still hoping that we shall be able to do this and help many of the women and girls. Miss Salmond is looking much better, but she cannot walk without crutches or someone to help her; but Miss Parkinson (the nurse who is staying here) thinks she is much better than when she arrived from Marash.

I am so disappointed that I cannot get back. Miss Davies has promised to wire if it is advisable for me to return. We were making so many plans for the winter's work, and longing to help the people.

The Pastor from Jehan called to see Miss Salmond,



and tells us that many people have left Mersine, Jehan and other places; all the people who can afford to get away have come either to Cyprus or Beirut.

We are hoping and praying that God will answer prayer, and send help for these poor Armenians."

Shemlan, December 2nd, 1921.

"It is three weeks since I had the little note I sent to you from Miss Davies. Since then I have had no news at all. On Sunday Mr. Mackerith, the English Vice-Consul, called and said all the British must leave Cilicia. He has gone to Mersine; left last Monday by a destroyer. We are hoping he will see Miss Davies, and that we shall get news of her through him. We hear that thousands have left Adana and are waiting for boats to take them away; there was a rumour that they were all out in the open fields, poor people; we are hoping that shelters have been found for them. The heavy rains have commenced, and they will suffer terribly.

We are hoping that you have been able to get news from Deortyoll. We were looking forward to having such a real Christmas for the children; it is all beyond our understanding, but we know God sees and cares. He knows our disappointment about not being able to do the work we planned and longed to do to help these poor people.

Again this afternoon we met a gentleman from the American Press. He told us a man had come from Mersine, and he said although he had been through two massacres and deportations, he had never witnessed such distress as there is now at Mersine."

Shemlan, December 8th, 1921.

"This evening we received a letter from Miss Davies, and are so glad to hear she is safe in Alexandretta. She was hoping to get a house so that we might do some relief work, but at present has not been able to find one. I should be so glad to give her help in the work. She tells us there is scarcely an Armenian left in Tarsus and Adana, and the people of Eurzerli are all leaving. I am writing her this evening to know if I cannot join her, and together we may do something to relieve these poor people. She wrote hurriedly, and did not give us any news of Dr. and Mrs. Chambers and Miss Ash and others in Adana. Poor Dr. Chambers, he seemed very broken this summer. I am afraid this last trouble will be even worse to him; he has spent the best part of his life for the Armenians."

Shemlan, Beirut, Syria, December 19th, 1921.

"Yesterday Dr. Piper came here, and he told us he hears the condition of the people in Alexandretta is terrible. They have no home to shelter them, and many of them have only one blanket, and this they use to keep the rain off, and have nothing to keep them warm. If only shelters could be put up for them and food supplied, it would make it a little easier, but these cold rainy days with no shelter and food, I fear many will die from exposure.

Miss Mary Webb wrote to Miss Frearson, and she says there are only 8 girls left in their school. The streets of Adana are deserted, only about one shop in ten open. The churches and schools all empty; it is all so pitifully sad, and so hard to understand.

The future looks very dark, and we all need much guidance; but God has never failed us, and He will not now in our extremity.

Mr. Lyttle called about 5 p.m. this evening. He says there are 20,000 people in Alexandretta, and all the people of Deortyoll are leaving too. Many of them are out in the open and have neither covering or food. It is really heartrending. Miss Davies and he are doing what they can for them."

Extracts from letter from Miss Davies to Miss Coomber.

Alexandretta, December 8th, 1921.

"I had taken in most of the winter's stores in preparation—dried figs, raisins, charcoal, rice, sugar, etc., etc. Alas! alas! the school was finished, and the big house had its roof on. They all looked lovely.

Do pray that those of them who are really God's children may believe that all things work together for good. I find it is so hard to say this to them, but I know it is true, and firmly believe that our work is in the Hands of the Lord, and He is working out His own purpose for our work and for us also. I am perfectly in the dark as to the future. There is need for an orphanage, but it cannot be in Cilicia, and one does not know what might happen even here. The only thing for the present is to stay here and do what I can to help these people. I should like to have been able to rent a house for the winter as one can do so much more in one's own place, in the way of giving out soap, having old and blind folks to meals, etc.; but it is an absolute impossibility.

Every week the situation changes, so that there is no telling what the situation may be like in three months time.

We have had a night of heavy rain, and the camp people are suffering terribly. It will increase as the winter goes on. My special prayer for them just now is that they may be enabled to trust the Lord and not question His dealing with them."

### Marash Worker at Shemlan.

Miss Salmond is now able to communicate freely, and it is gratifying to quote from letters received from her since reaching Shemlan.—[Ed.]

Beirut, October 12th, 1921.

"I am sure you will be pleased to know that I have been safely brought here. I say brought, for if it had not been by the help of so many kind friends who have been raised up for me I could not possibly have taken this long journey.

Here I am. Miss Frearson gave me such a hearty welcome and has placed a room at my disposal, and one of her girls will be my little handmaid, for I am so dependent, and they would not give me permission for a girl to accompany me from Marash. Then Miss Parkinson, a fully trained nurse, is here attending the Language School. I knew her in Smyrna, and she is so good, and knows about my weakness. Then Dr. Ward, a specialist, called in and prescribed some remedies. But all say it is "Time," and are surprised that at my age I can do so well. When I get over the effects of the long journey I will write more fully,

but I know you wished to know that I am safe.

I grieve for those I have left; it was a terrible wrench. The Lord Himself comfort and help them."

C/o Miss Frearson, Shemlan, Beirut, Syria.

October 28th, 1921.

"Oh it is good to write freely once more, only I fear I will not have subjects that will interest you.

Of course my needs are many, and would be many more if I were able to walk about, but I feel that the air from the mountains of Lebanon and from the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea have healing, strengthening qualities, and I am so very grateful that I am here, and that I can remain here until I am able to travel. I do hope that Miss Frearson will be able to arrange to travel with me, for she has not been home, and although in Egypt during the war she did a tremendous amount of work in the Y.M.C.A. for our soldiers there. A question we often ask ourselves as we look at these boys and girls, What does the future have for them? Dr. Piper comes here for a week-end, and we have had several serious talks on this subject, and wonder what can be done to find some Neutral Territory such as they say can be had on either side of the Dardanelles, that could be bought, and where they could be taught all kinds of Industries that would fit them to support themselves anywhere.

What Armenia needs is a strong leader, either from amongst themselves or a man of moral power, faith in God and His Word, true, brave, wise, and who could and would command the respect of the Mohammedan. Who will come forth for such an high work? Can the Church supply this great want? Where is a Luther, a Wesley, to be found these days? Surely there are many such, but who perhaps have not heard the Call!

Your letter of September 28th has been before me some time to answer. First, I acknowledge the sum of £114 12s., which sum of course will be sent to Marash, and I will write Miss Ainslie in the hope that she will receive my letter, also the money. I am glad that the Committee have decided to keep up the work there. I wish that I might have had some faint idea even of this wish to do so while there.

The house I have been occupying I have now left with 150 children and helpers in it. It is in very good condition, and the room I occupied I left all ready for the first newcomer; my book, desk, all; all that goes to make a home, and it was from there I have done much work as any one will tell you who has been there. I regret that no member of the Committee ever has been there. This house which we call "Beulah," and the boys' house and garden and Industrial plant, "Ebenezer House," was purchased with money which many of my friends in Great Britain sent me in 1900-1, as well as some from the Committee. To-day the Near East are in charge there, and they have 3 to 400 boys; also, there are looms, shoemaking, baking, dyeing, etc., etc., being carried on under their supervision. I, at least, console myself that though I have now left the place, the house, the work, and so many dear ones there, I have left no debt behind, but rather a small balance in hand in addition to having a fairly well supplied cupboard for the winter. I only wish there had been someone there to carry on. Miss Ainslie,

who is a Board Missionary, will do what she can, but she has already too much on her shoulders, so I hope permission has been given to those waiting in Aintab. One of my first girls, Marta Mississian, is acting as Matron, and she has been doing that these two years I have been laid aside. Her accounts well kept, her discipline beautiful, and the children are well and happy, and love her very much. Santooht, whom I had hoped to bring, is her dear sister, and lives there though she helps in the teaching in Girl's College. All the other assistants are those I have trained, and they have been working very harmoniously a long time, and I hope they will continue so.

The property is all there to-day, and that must be a consolation to those who are enrolled "Friends of Armenia." To realise as I have often done that you good men and women were praying for me has sustained me in many a trying hour."

## Joint Appeal.

I am very grateful to all the many friends who assisted in arranging meetings, and who gave me such kind and cordial hospitality in the towns which I visited, and where I was able to speak of the ever-increasing needs of the Armenians.

*Dublin.* I was very favoured in being invited to address the All-Ireland Y.W.C.A. Conference and I know and feel assured that many of the secretaries went back to their homes with the burden of Armenia on their hearts.

*Dover.* Miss K. Hayes arranged a series of meetings for me in the different churches and a lecture to the troops in the Duke of York's School under the Chairmanship of the G.O.C., and in the presence of the boys of the schools. Men and boys seemed to be deeply interested in the slides and the story told.

*Edinburgh.* Lady Ramsay's kindness and assistance to me rendered my work in Edinburgh very pleasing and comfortable task, and I would like to express my thanks to the Rev. Graham Scroggie and Mr. Forrester for all their very valuable assistance. A Joint Appeal Committee has been formed in Edinburgh. Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, Lady Ramsay, and Hon. Secretary, Mr. Forrester, from whom we are receiving subscriptions from time to time, and we trust that these will be greatly augmented in the future.

*Glasgow.* Mrs. Wingate received me most cordially, and through her influence and the interest of Mr. R. H. Hunter I was enabled to call upon many people and interest them in the cause of Armenia and her pressing needs. We received very substantial subscriptions from Glasgow which encouraged us very much, and though I was unable to form a Committee on this visit, I have the nucleus of what will be a strong Joint Appeal Committee in Glasgow, which I hope will be formed on my next visit in March.

I am deeply grateful to Major Luxmore and all the many other friends for the active interest they have taken in the Joint Appeal, and I trust that all our readers will do their utmost to arrange for meetings in their churches, schools or drawing rooms, when I could put before them and picture to them the great



distress that the Armenians are now going through, and which seems to be ever on the increase as witnessed by their flight from Cilicia on the withdrawal of the French.

GEO. F. GRACEY,  
Organising Secretary.

## Constantinople News.

Miss Newnham, well known to many of our readers, sends the following account of how gifts, sent through the Friends of Armenia, have been used by her.—[Ed.]

C/o British Post Office, Constantinople.

November 10th, 1921.

"It is very long since I have written to you, life having been very difficult, and it has been a long 'trial of faith.' Let us hope it 'works patience.' Anyway we know that God has His plans for each one, and if He leads out His sheep at least 'He goeth before them.' Certainly work is never lacking; on the contrary, it cries aloud to us from every side, and only strength is lacking to do all one could wish to. The need all round this winter will be terrible. You know the funds you have been able to send from time to time were mostly used in Industries, not mixed with L.M.F. money. Also I received outside contributions which were put in with your account. I wish to report some of the work done lately as from this General Relief Fund which is banked at the National Bank of Turkey. There was a most urgent appeal sent out for the Russians in Constantinople. When the American Red Cross withdrew its help in October—'20—30,000 Starving.' Then I heard the Russian Armenians were to be found in Ostakeny. I went to visit them with my most faithful fellow-worker, Mrs. A., who managed entirely the Ismid lace Industry, but is now head teacher under Mrs. Christie.

Yesterday I visited the hutments where these poor things have been living, many of them for over a year, and still no hope of homes. In one hovel, lying on some clean boards, was a middle-aged woman in the queerest screwed up position, working at crochet edging for her daily bread! She could not straighten her neck as the muscles there and in her legs were drawn up by the horrible burns when her home was destroyed. I asked who took care of her, she answered, 'God,' and the neighbours go errands for her. I sent her a ske of wool to spin, though how she is to do it in that position I cannot understand.

We gave 50 oles into the charge of V. with whom we crossed to Kadikeny (Asia). We went to the Refugees camp, a complete village of huts built of oil boxes, etc., and roofed with old tins. At first the builder lived in his own hut; now some are rented, tidied up, and even white-washed. Poor souls, poor souls! If only you could see them in their varied garb, some tidy, some in rags, some with heads tied up in queer coloured handkerchiefs. As soon as I said I had come to offer spinning they crowded round, eager for work. We drafted them off to the Armenian Church, and there in the court M. served out the wool into their kerchiefs, the old Priest stood patiently weighing the bundles, another M. watching and giving

instructions as to how we wished the work done, and V. took down the names as the women passed out. When this work was ended, and it is most fatiguing trying to quiet them and persuade them to come up in some sort of order, we were invited to go up into the Church room set apart for office work for the care of the poor. Here they served us coffee and expressed their indebtedness. All these thanks I have to receive and pass on to you who do the drudgery at home, so please accept.

Even then other women came asking for work, but the 50 oles were exhausted, and whether I shall be able to repeat the experiment I cannot yet say. They also beg to have the knitting of it, and we hope to make much needed sweaters for the children here and sell them to the L.M.F. Mrs. Christie and Miss Thorn are eager to have them.

I have had my heart wrung day by day with the stories which I took down in the records. It has been wearing work. However, that is over now. I feel so strongly that we must build up the character of the boys, and bring at least some of them on as educated leaders for the nation. The Near East Relief are sending chosen orphans to higher schools. The Armenian Committee are doing splendid work, and have appointed my faithful teacher A. as Director of a Home for over 100 boys, who are learning trades and receiving pay for their work. This money is banked for them that they may be able to buy tools and start in life.

I trust you will keep in touch with me, and if I can do anything to help your work in this district it will be a joy to me."

TELEGRAM RECEIVED JANUARY 20TH BY  
"FRIENDS OF ARMENIA."

Erivan, January 4th. Have made tour of villages now deep in snow. Thousands children in scanty rags wander roads seeking refuge. Both towns and villages are faced with increasing starvation during coming four months. 500,000 persons are utterly destitute, and relief committees are unable cope situation without larger resources. Government doing best, but has exhausted all available means.

SAFRASTIAN, BUXTON.

## Armenia's Sad Plight.

What the Women of the Country ask the Government to do.

An interesting meeting was held in the King George's Hall, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, on Wednesday afternoon, 18th Jan., 1922, under the auspices of the Friends of Armenia. It was a women's gathering, and was called into being with the object of enabling the women of London to record their protest, in the words of the resolution which was passed, "against the recent action of the French Government in handing back to the Turks, by a separate Treaty with the Angora Government, the regions of Cilicia in which France had solemnly promised during the war to set up an autonomous administration under her protection, and the remaining regions of Cilicia, which she had agreed to hold under a mandate."

That women do not realise the terrible position of the Armenians to-day was only too evident by the very small number who attended what should have been a notable gathering. However, if those who were present will do their part to make the situation known, then the gathering will be productive of good results. That this question is one in which women have a special right and duty to make their voices heard admits of no doubt, for as the various speakers at the meeting testified it is upon the women and children that the worst horrors in the Near East have always fallen. Even since the signing of the Armistice 36,000 of these unhappy Armenians have perished, and at the present time there are thousands of women and children slaves in Turkish harems.

### BRITAIN'S HONOUR AT STAKE.

The resolution already mentioned, which was proposed by Mrs. George Morgan, and seconded by Viscountess Gladstone, in two stirring appeals, further stated that as "both the honour and interests of Britain and also the permanence of peace in the Near and Middle East are bound up in a just solution of the Armenian question, the meeting calls upon his Majesty's Government to stand by its war-time pledges to the Armenians, and during the forthcoming negotiations for a Near Eastern settlement to insist that the proposal originally made at the London Conference in

March, 1921, and later endorsed by the Assembly of the League of Nations, be adopted, and that an Armenian National Home, entirely independent of Turkish rule, be established." The meeting also urged upon the Government "the necessity of making immediate and effective provision for the security and just government of the Christian population both in Cilicia and throughout Anatolia."

Mrs. Creighton, who presided, read a most interesting letter, which she had received from Lord Bryce, in which he expressed sympathy with the meeting and regret at not being able to be present.

Captain Gracey, D.S.O., formerly official British representative to the Armenian Republic of Erivan, gave some harrowing details of the sufferings of the Armenians which he had himself witnessed, giving at the same time reasons why this momentous question should be supported to-day. The first motive was, he said, one of self-interest. Secondly, the Armenians should be helped because of the way in which they came to our aid in our day of trouble. And, lastly, they should be helped on the ground of Christian brotherhood.

It may be noted that other meetings for women will probably be arranged in due course in different parts of the country to stir up interest in this great question.

[The above is an account of the Mass Meeting for Women as reported in the "Life of Faith."—Ed.]

The Victoria Hotel, Sidmouth.

17th January, 1922.

Dear Mrs. Creighton,

To our great regret absence from London prevents us from attending the meeting over which you are to preside to-morrow. It is high time that such meetings should be held over the country to invoke the pity of the nation for the sufferings of the Eastern Christians, so as to awaken the conscience of the nation to a sense of its duty to those unhappy people, and their betrayal by the Allied Powers.

In 1915 nearly a million of them—women and children as well as men—were massacred under circumstances of hideous cruelty by the Turkish Government. Thousands of younger women were carried off into Turkish harems where they still remain in slavery.

The Allied Powers invited the Armenians to fight in their armies, promising deliverance to their nation from Turkish rule. And they came. They fought valiantly and the promises were renewed. Nothing has been done to fulfil these promises. The promised Armenian state has not been set up. The regions inhabited by the Armenians and the Nestorians have been left in the hands of the Turks. Hundreds of thousands of refugees, hopeless of returning to their country, are either starving or receiving some support from British and American private charity.

I cannot believe that the men and women of England know what has happened and is happening, or would not fail if they did know to demand that the faith which the Allies have pledged should be made good and the honour of England saved from an enduring stain.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

BRYCE.

The above letter is especially interesting, being the last letter written by the late Lord Bryce on the Armenian question.—[Ed.]



## Receipts from July 1st to September 30th, 1921.

## EARMARKED MONIES.

£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
			381	14	8	
"A Friend" (Miss Frearson's Orphans) ...	5	0				
Angus, Rev. John (Joint Appeal) ...	1	12				
Bedforth, Mrs. M. (Special Orphan) ...	1	0				
Brown Tolmie, Miss M. (Joint Appeal) ...	1	10				
Bruce, Miss (Special Orphan, Marash) ...	10	0				
"Canadian" (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	2	0				
Cook & Sons, Messrs. Thos. (Miss Coomber's Insurance Claim) ...	12	0				
Darling, Miss Isabel (Miss Frearson's Orphans) ...	5	0				
Fleming, Mrs. H. S. (Joint Appeal—Orphans) ...	50	0				
Foreign Office, per Chief Clerk, part refund of £850 paid to, May 5th, 1920 ...	150	0				
Fussell, Miss L. C. (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	4	0				
Glazier, Miss T. M. (Special Orphan) ...	20	0				
Gracey, D.S.O., Capt., per Keswick Meeting:—						
Miss Waldegrave...£3 0 0						
Miss C. Waldegrave ...	2	0				
Mrs. Moore ...	2	0				
Mrs. & Mrs. Robinson ...	1	0				
Mr. Wood... ..	10	0				
Mrs. C. E. Rowell ...	2	10				
Miss Dorothy Redgrove (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0				
	16	0				
Graham, Miss B. (Miss Frearson's Work) ...	10	0				
Hall, Miss M., proceeds of School Sale (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	100	0				
Hay, Miss J. M. (Miss Davies' Work) ...	1	0				
Heap, C., Esq. (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0				
Hewitt, Rev. G. H., per, from The Women's Service (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0				
Hitchcock, Miss (Miss Frearson's Orphans) ...	2	0				
Horne, Miss B. G. (Miss Frearson's Work) ...	10	0				
Jenison, Miss L. (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	1	0				
Lutyens, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Jerusalem) ...	6	0				
Mackay, Miss A. (Coll. by), from Deaf & Dumb Children, S. Brisbane (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	17	8				
Madill, Mr. J., per (Coll. by), Derry Auxiliary Branch F. of A. :—						
John McDonald ...	5	0				
Samuel Wilson ...	5	0				
A. T. Galliber ...	5	0				
Robert Logue ...	5	0				
Miss Craig ...	10	0				
John McIlhinney... ..	2	6				
Mrs. Campbell ...	5	0				
Miss Kyle ...	2	0				
Cary Crawford, Esq. ...	10	0				
Mrs. Gillis ...	5	0				
Miss Rosborough... ..	5	0				
			20	18	0	
Carried forward	£381	14	8			

Carried forward £402 12 8

£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
			402	12	8	
John Macallum ...	2	0				
T. B. Channon ...	2	6				
Malcolm, James A., Esq. (Capt. Gracey's Travelling Expenses)	20	0				
Martin, W. T., Esq. (Joint Appeal) ...	10	0				
"M.S." (Miss Frearson's Orphans) ...	1	0				
Owens, Mrs. H. (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	2	0				
Russell, Mrs. (Deortyoll Orphans & Russian Relief) ...	5	0				
Saint, Mrs. (Deortyoll Widows) ...	5	0				
St. Clair Tisdall, M.A., Rev. C. W. (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	6	6				
"Save the Children Fund," for photo of Orphan under Miss Frearson's care ...	10	0				
Sloan, Walter B., Esq., per Sums sent in after Capt. Gracey's address at the Keswick Convention (Special Account) ...	204	2				
Snow, J., Esq. (Joint Appeal) ...	1	1				
Stevenson, Mrs. (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0				
Telephone, Use of ...	6	9				
Thorp & Claypole (One quarter's rent) ...	10	0				
Truswell, Mrs., per, from Mt. Tabor Mission Special Orphan, Miss Davies' ...	3	15				
Udny, Rev. S., per (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	1	5				
Webb, Miss L. (Miss Davies' Widows) ...	10	0				
Wharton, Rev. G., per, being Offertory from College Chapel, Abingdon (Joint Appeal) ...	3	0				
Williamson, Miss A. F. (Deortyoll Orphans) ...	1	5				
Wright, Mrs. James (Miss Frearson) ...	10	0				
			Total	£669	13	11

## GENERAL FUND.

Anon. (Bath) ...	2	6
"A. J. T." (London) ...	5	0
Anon. (Hamstead) ...	20	0
Alexander, Miss E. ...	2	0
Anon. (Hereford) ...	1	1
Anon. (London) ...	1	0
"Anon." ...	5	0
"Auld Reekie" ...	10	0
Anon. (Buxton) ...	10	0
Anon. (Kensington) ...	5	0
Anon. (Malmesbury) ...	1	0
Apear, Mrs. A. ...	2	0
A. G., "Venetia" ...	10	0
"A Sympathiser" (Thetford) ...	10	0
Anon. (Arundel Ash) ...	9	6
Armstrong, Miss ...	1	0
Anderson, Miss ...	11	0
Anderson, Miss A. T. ...	7	6
"Anon." ...	5	0
"Anon." (Works) ...	5	0
"Anon." (Wallington) ...	2	6
Atkinson, Miss A. M. ...	2	2
Anon. (Redhill) ...	9	3
Anon. ...	1	0
Ackermann, Rev. J. H. E. ...	1	0
Anon. (Perth) ...	1	0
Anon. (Stockport) ...	10	0
Astley, Miss ...	2	0
A. N. W. ...	10	0
Butler, Miss, per, from Mothers Meeting and friends at Mission Hall, Kilburn ...	2	10

Carried forward £43 0 4

£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
			43	0	4	
Bowly, Miss F. B. ...	2	6				
Brown, Rev. Walter ...	2	6				
Boon, Miss ...	10	0				
Bickers, Esq., H. E. ...	5	0				
Blackwell, Esq., John ...	1	1				
Brigham, Mr. D. ...	2	6				
Bassett, Miss K. ...	2	6				
Brookman, Mr. & Mrs. ...	1	0				
Bruce, Mrs. E. A. ...	2	6				
Beadle, Mr. E. F. ...	1	0				
Browning, Mrs. Alfred ...	5	0				
Barber, Miss E. S. ...	10	0				
Brown, Miss Bessie ...	10	0				
Bowring, Miss B. ...	5	0				
Britnell, Mr. & Mrs. ...	10	0				
Buckle, Esq., T. ...	5	0				
Bates, Mrs. ...	2	6				
Brookman, Esq., J. ...	1	0				
Banks, Miss ...	5	0				
Barnard, Miss ...	15	0				
Brantingham, Miss S. J. ...	1	0				
Barton, Mrs. ...	5	5				
Breary, Miss ...	1	0				
Broad, Miss M. ...	10	0				
Black, Mrs. ...	10	0				
Bosanquet, Miss E. ...	1	0				
Brewer, Mrs. J. C. ...	1	0				
Belcher, Miss F. S. ...	30	0				
Balfour, Esq., B. R. ...	5	0				
Boorne, Miss E. ...	1	14				
Boorne, Miss G. E. ...	2	6				
Buxton, Esq., J. H. ...	1	10				
Balfour, Esq., B. R., per, from Irish Branch F. of A. ...	1	0				
Miss Rutland ...	1	0				
Miss E. Wynne ...	10	0				
Dean McClintock ...	2	7				
Rev. J. B. Green ...	1	0				
			43	0	4	
Cairns, Mr. A. ...	1	0				
Cox, Mrs. ...	1	0				
Compton, Miss ...	2	6				
Cadby, Mr. & Mrs. ...	1	15				
Conen, Miss F. ...	1	2				
Clarke, Miss ...	5	0				
Carkeet, Mrs. ...	5	0				
Chase, Miss M. L. ...	5	0				
Cooke, Mrs. E. ...	5	0				
Christie, Rev. A. H. ...	1	0				
Cousins, Miss D. ...	5	0				
Cowan, Mrs. ...	5	0				
Cam, The Misses A. and I. ...	1	0				
Clarke, Miss ...	2	6				
Collins, Miss J. E. ...	1	0				
"C. P." ...	2	0				
Coulthart, Esq., W. E., per, being collection at Friends' Meeting, Portadown ...	2	0				
Crowder, Mrs. ...	1	0				
Crane, Mrs. E. S. ...	4	0				
Cochrane, Miss A. B. ...	10	0				
Cumming, Esq., T. Abbot ...	2	2				
Cooper, Mr. C. M. ...	1	1				
Clark, Esq., Roger, per, being Coll. from Friends' Meeting, Street ...	1	15				
"Christian," Readers of the... ..	12	5				
Dyson, Miss J. ...	2	0				
Dutton, Miss A. ...	10	0				
Doran, Colonel ...	10	0				
Denny, Miss D. H. ...	10	0				
Dewar, Esq., C. ...	5	0				
Davies, Esq., J. ...	10	0				
Dobbs, Colonel G. C. ...	1	0				
Davies, Miss M. ...	7	6				
Dobson, Miss E. ...	5	0				
Daniel, Miss M. F. ...	10	0				
Drury, Mr. C. M. ...	10	0				
Dorey, Miss E. ...	2	0				
Dicker, Mrs. Hamilton ...	5	0				

Carried forward £148 4 7

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
Dennison, Mr. R. ... ..	148	4	7	
Drake, Miss M. ... ..		10	6	
De Kock, Miss G. ... ..		9	0	
Dalton, Mrs. H. ... ..		10	0	
Davison, Esq., J. T. R. ...		1	0	
Daft, Miss F. ... ..		1	0	
Derry, Miss A. K. ... ..			8	0
Dadley, The Misses ... ..		10	0	
Ellison, Miss B. ... ..		1	0	
Elliott, Mrs. ... ..			8	0
Eve, Mrs. J. ... ..		1	0	
Eyres, Mrs. ... ..			5	0
Elliott, Miss ... ..			2	6
Ellis, Miss F. A. ... ..		10	0	
Ellis, Mrs. K. ... ..			5	0
Evanson, Miss Kathleen ...			5	0
Elliott, Miss F. M. ... ..			2	6
"E. M." ... ..			5	0
Francis, Miss, per, from Dover				
Branch F. of A. ... ..		2	10	0
Fleet, Miss E. ... ..		1	0	
Fenemore, Mrs. C. E. ... ..			10	0
"F. M. H." ... ..		1	0	
Fielding, Mr. & Mrs. ... ..		1	0	
Fry, The Misses ... ..			4	0
Fry, Mrs. T. C. ... ..			5	0
Ferrier, Miss E. G. ... ..		1	1	0
Fenn, Miss E. A. ... ..			10	0
Foreman, Esq., R. ... ..		1	0	
Fearnside, Mrs. C. R. ... ..			5	0
Fogerty, Miss M. ... ..			10	0
Frain, Mr. W. ... ..		5	0	
Fox, Miss H. ... ..			10	0
Furneaux, Esq., J. ... ..		2	2	0
"Friend" (Glasgow) ... ..		1	0	
Ferguson, Miss E. ... ..			10	0
Field, Mrs. ... ..			5	0
Filsell, Miss M. ... ..		1	0	
"For Jesus' Sake" ... ..			5	0
Field, Miss A. S. ... ..			5	0
Ford, Esq., J. H. ... ..		1	1	0
Gordon, Mrs. C. B. ... ..		2	10	0
Gabb, Miss F. G. ... ..		2	2	0
Goddard, Miss ... ..			5	0
Gault, Miss M. H. ... ..		1	0	
Girling, Miss K. ... ..			2	6
Goodbody, Miss L. R. ... ..		1	0	
Gibbens, Mrs., per (Coll. by) ...			10	0
Gurney, Miss Ellen ... ..			7	6
Gillespie, Miss M. ... ..		1	0	
Greenwood, Miss M. ... ..			2	6
Green, Rev. & Mrs. H. ... ..		2	0	
Gee, Mrs. I. M. ... ..		1	0	
Garland, Mrs. A. ... ..			5	0
Giles, Miss F. ... ..			5	0
Garland, Esq., Thomas ... ..			2	6
Gilkieson, The Misses... ..			5	0
Glenny, Mrs. ... ..		2	0	
Glasier, Miss ... ..		34	5	6
Greenall, The Misses ... ..		2	0	
Godfrey, The Misses ... ..			10	0
Griffith, Miss E. F. ... ..			10	0
Hurst, Mrs. ... ..		1	0	
Hitchcock & Hales, The Misses			5	0
Hubbard, Mrs. ... ..			10	0
Hamilton, Mrs. T. ... ..			10	0
Harris Esq., F. L. ... ..		5	0	
Harris, Mrs. ... ..			10	0
Halewood, Mrs. M. ... ..			2	6
Hooton, Mrs. M. P. ... ..			10	0
"H. H." ... ..		1	0	
Howell, Miss N. B. ... ..			10	0
Hall, Mr. R. ... ..		1	0	
Hellin, Mr. T. ... ..			5	0
Hayward, Mrs. G. ... ..			3	0
Houlding, Miss M. ... ..			3	0
Holt, Mrs. ... ..		1	0	
Harper, Mr. J. ... ..			5	0
Haworth, Esq., R. ... ..		2	0	



£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward	357	3	5	Brought forward	470	6	7	Brought forward	539	16	3
Murray, Miss A. E. ...	6	17	6	Smart, Esq., John ...	2	2	0	Thompson, Mr. W. ...	1	1	0
Nash, Miss F. M., per Miss Sutton ...	2	2		Stevenson, Miss M. ...	3	0	0	Taylor Bros., Ltd., Messrs. ...	2	2	0
Nimmo, Miss ...	1	0	0	Stevenson, Miss E. C. ...	2	0	0	Townsend, Miss F. M. ...	10	0	
Notcutt, Mrs. J. ...	10	0		Spurgeon, Mrs. L. M. ...	2	0	0	"Three Friends " ...	5	0	
Netherwood, Mr. & Mrs. ...	2	0	0	Searle, Miss V. M. (Coll. by) ...	1	0	0	Thompson, Esq., John ...	1	0	0
Norburn, Miss ...	10	0		Saville, Mrs. L. A. ...	10	0		Thomson, Miss Jessie ...	1	1	0
Newport, Mr. L. E. ...	2	6		Simpson, Miss C. E. ...	2	0		Thorne, Miss E. ...	5	0	
Osborne, Miss ...	1	0	0	Shaw, Rev. Charles ...	10	0		Thomas, Miss G. E. ...	5	0	0
Puttick, Mrs. E. S. ...	1	0	0	Stert, Miss ...	1	1	3	"Uncle Dick " ...	10	0	
Purdon, Esq., E. W. ...	10	0		Smith, Mr. T. ...	2	6		Varclay, Miss B. A. ...	6	0	0
Phillips, Esq., John ...	1	0	0	Swift, Mrs. ...	2	6		Vickers, Miss M. A. ...	11	0	
Popham, Esq., B. ...	1	0	0	Sharp, Miss F. ...	5	0	0	Whibley, Rev. F., per Mrs. Webb ...	1	0	0
Park, Mrs. D. ...	10	0		Sinclair, Mrs. G. H. ...	1	1	0	Webb, Mrs. ...	1	10	0
Paterson, Mrs. M. ...	1	1	0	St. G. Sides, Rev. N. ...	5	0		Wenham, Miss J. ...	1	0	0
Pitowsky, Mrs. C. A. ...	2	6		Stewart, Miss ...	1	10	0	Williams, Esq., E. O. ...	5	5	0
Pumphrey, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	Shrimpton, Miss ...	5	0		Westmorland, Miss E. ...	1	0	0
Pim, Esq., Arthur ...	2	0	0	"Sophia Christina " (Southport) ...	1	0		Woods, Miss B. ...	10	0	
Poston, Esq., R. ...	10	0		Shepherd, Miss A. J. ...	2	6		Welbank, Mr. J. H. ...	2	0	0
Pittam, Miss J. H., per, from Buckingham Ladies' Committee ...	1	3	0	Stocks, Rev. Charles E. ...	15	0		Walter, Mr. S. ...	1	0	0
Payne Smith, Miss E. ...	2	2	0	Sukiassian, Mrs. ...	2	2	0	Woolley, Miss E. ...	5	0	0
Price, Mrs. A. I. ...	1	0	0	Stiles, Deaconess E. V. ...	1	0	0	Willmott, Mrs. ...	3	0	0
Philo, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	"S. P. S. A." ...	1	0	0	Wilson, Miss E. C. ...	1	1	0
Quarby, Esq., J. W. ...	10	0		Stockwell, Esq., J. ...	1	0	0	Woodhouse, Mrs. E. A. ...	5	0	
Rea, Esq., W. ...	1	0	0	Sanne, Miss Martha, per (Coll. by) :—				Withers, Mrs. ...	10	0	
Roe, Miss E. S. ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Hageman ...	1	0	0	Watson, Esq., Samuel ...	1	0	0
Reeves, Mrs. J. ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Theunissen ...	1	0	0	Wood, Miss Helen ...	1	0	0
Ranby, Mr. W. ...	5	0		Mrs. Haidalsvig ...	1	0	0	Wood, Esq., Geo. ...	5	0	
Ramskir, Mr. W. ...	5	0		Miss Sanne ...	1	0	0	Winter, Miss L. ...	5	0	
Raby, Miss Ruth ...	5	0		Mrs. Moe ...	1	0	0	Ward, Miss T. S. ...	1	0	0
Richardson, Mrs. James ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Sandstrom ...	1	0	0	Wilson, Mrs. ...	10	0	
Rotherford, Mrs. N. E. ...	10	0		Friends ...	1	0	0	Webster, Mr. J. H. ...	5	0	
Richards, Miss E. ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Feyling ...	1	0	0	Walton, Mrs. ...	10	0	
Rohan, P. E., Esq. ...	10	0		Friends ...	1	0	0	Wilson, Esq., R. ...	2	10	0
Robinson, Esq., E. ...	1	0	0					Waddell, Mrs. ...	15	0	
Roberts, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	Skinner, Lt.-Col. C. ...	10	0	0	Wells, Mrs. ...	10	0	
Routledge, Miss L. ...	1	0	0	Smith, Mrs. Farquhar ...	5	0	0	Watson, Mr. W. ...	4	0	
Rogers, Miss ...	5	0	0	Sterry, Esq., John ...	5	0	0	Whitman, Rev. C. L. ...	1	0	0
Rowling, Mrs. ...	2	0	0	Saunders, Mrs. F. A. ...	5	0	0	Wedderspoon, Miss J., per, from a Friend ...	1	10	0
Rust, Miss Olive ...	2	0	0	Symes, Miss Lena ...	5	6		Warden, Miss ...	10	0	
Ridding, Lady Laura ...	6	0	0	Shebbeare, Miss M. L. ...	3	0	0	Wakefield, Esq., O. S., per (Coll. by), from Friends ...	25	0	0
Rankin, Esq., Duncan ...	15	15	0	Stewart, Miss, per, from Pupils of St. Margaret's School, Victoria, B.C. ...	7	3		Wallace, Mrs. B. ...	10	0	
"Record," Readers of the ...	1	0	0	"Sunday at Home," Readers of ...	7	12	6	Watney, Miss ...	5	0	0
Smith, Rev. J. F. ...	3	3	0	Thomson, Miss M. ...	1	10	0	Winnington Ingram, Mrs. J. ...	10	0	
Stockwell, Esq., H. ...	1	1	0	Taylor, Mrs. ...	2	19	0	Wright, Esq., J. Inglis ...	6	0	
Stewart, Mrs. ...	3	0		Thomas, Miss Louy ...	18	11		Willis, Esq., Frank ...	2	2	0
Smith, Mrs. H. T. ...	1	1	0	Todd, Miss E. & Miss G. Parsons ...	5	0	0	Warner, Mr. & Mrs. ...	3	0	
Sayers, Mrs. E. ...	2	6						Woolls, Miss A. ...	10	0	
Slinger, Miss E. ...	5	0	0					Young, Miss I. F. ...	2	6	
Searle, Miss M. E. (Coll. by) ...	30	0	0								
Somers, Mr. G. ...	10	0									
Carried forward	£470	6	7	Carried forward	£539	16	3				

A Subscriber to the "Friends of Armenia" Relief Fund has kindly promised to send all profits for our work accruing from orders received for the following : --

#### PLANTS:

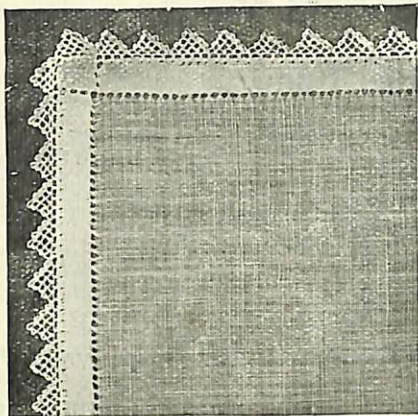
Fleur de Lys, Iris, 6d. each. Holyhocks, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Daffodils, Polyanthus, Doronicums, Raspberry Canes, Outdoor Chrysanthemums, 2d. each. Flowering Broom (Yellow), 9d. each. Black Current Trees, 9d. each. Small Sunflowers, Michaelmas Daisies, 6d. dozen. Carnations and Pansies, 3d. each. Postage extra. ALL PROCEEDS "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA" RELIEF FUND. Mrs. Gregg, Branford, Strensall, York.

Men's Shirts (strong, warm), 6/6 each. Socks, 4/- per pair. Girl's Dresses 6/6. Boy's Knickers, 3/- per pair. Petticoats, from 2/6. Bed Socks, 3/6. Work Bags, 3/6. Poker Worked Book Shelves, 7/6. Work Boxes, 4/6. Glove Boxes, 5/6. Photo Frames, 4/-. Tea Pot Stands, 3/6. Figure Game, 6d. Hand-painted Scrolls, from 2/- each. Sachets, 3/6. Infants Frocks, 4/-. Postage extra. ALL PROFITS "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA" RELIEF FUND. Mrs. Gregg, Branford, Strensall, York.

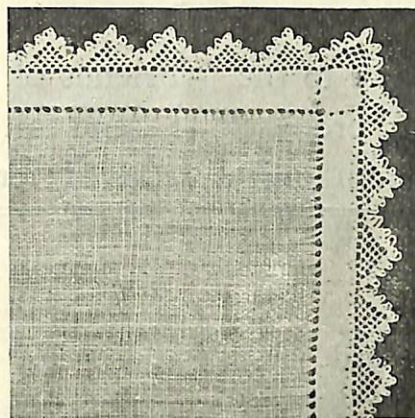
Kindly mention this Magazine when sending your order to Mrs Gregg.—(Ed.)



# Lace-Edged Linen Handkerchiefs.



11 x 11 inches. Price 3/3



11 x 11 inches. Price 4/-

---

## GOODS MADE BY ARMENIAN REFUGEES

which may be bought in the

SHOWROOM, 47, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

Blue Table Covers, native material worked in white, from 26 inches square, 10/6, 11/6 and 22/6 each.

White Table Covers, native material, worked in blue, from 26 inches square, 10/6, 11/6 each. Bags from 3/9 to 22/6 each.

Strips of Embroidery, suitable for dress trimmings, from 5/- to 25/6 each. Also Cotton Trimming, from 1/6 per yard.

Needle lace D'oyleys, from 2/9 to 14/6 each.

Native Material D'oyleys, worked in silk, from 2/3 each.

Table Centres from 11/- to 60/- each.

Ancient Embroideries, suitable for Chairbacks, from 15/6 to £3 3s. each.

Lace-edged linen Handkerchiefs, from 3/- to 8/6 each.

Needle Lace, from 1/6 to 6/6 per yard.

Children's Dresses, in native material, from 15/6 each.

Embroidered Runners, various designs and colours, from 22/6 each. (Suitable for side-board and piano tops.)

Baby's Shoes, white silk, 5/- per pair. Baby's Bibs, white silk, 4/6 each.

Linen Tray Cloths, drawn thread, from 12/6 each.

Tray Cloths, native material, embroidered in silk, from 6/6 each.

Afternoon Tea Cloths, native material, embroidered in silk, from 25/6.